

## HUERTA RESIGNS: CARBAJAL NAMED NEW PRESIDENT

(Continued From First Page.)

General Huerta was preparing to leave for Europe.

Members of his family passed through Cordoba late to-day on the way to Puerto Mexico.

The streets of the capital were crowded until a late hour to-night, but no disturbance has been reported. The Governor of the Federal District ordered the police to check any demonstration. The streets are patrolled by mounted police, who have orders to use measures necessary.

**TAKES USUAL PLACE IN FAVORITE CAFE**

Shortly after 5 o'clock to-night, General Huerta, accompanied by a few friends, entered a French cafe, where he has visited daily for a year or more and took his usual place near the entrance.

An immense crowd followed the ex-President to the cafe, shouting "Viva" for him. Many shook him by the hand, while others embraced him, and several kissed him on the cheek.

The stern old soldier was overcome, and tears filled his eyes. He raised his glass and said:

"This will be my last toast to my favorite resort, and I drink to the new President of Mexico."

As President Carballo emerged from the Chamber of Deputies an immense crowd blocked the streets, and troops were obliged to clear the way.

A panic was narrowly averted when a man raised a cry against the Deputies who had refused to vote for the acceptance of Huerta's resignation. Manifestations attempted to attack the Deputies, but the troops dispersed them.

Placards are being posted along the main streets, signed by Eduardo Huerta, Governor of the Federal District, calling on the people not to hold demonstrations. The proclamation says the Governor will suppress disorder at any cost.

**TAKES OATH AS PRESIDENT**

Victoriano Huerta took oath as Provisional President of Mexico on February 19, 1913, the day after Francisco I. Madero had been arrested at the National Palace. The following day Madero and Jose Maria Pino Suarez, Vice-President, were shot to death on a midnight ride, under guard, from the palace to the penitentiary. The manner of their death never has been satisfactorily explained.

One of Huerta's first acts as Provisional President was to telegraph William H. Taft, then President of the United States, the following message: "I have the honor to inform you that I have overthrown this government. The forces are with me, and from now on peace and prosperity will reign."

The republic immediately was plunged into civil war again, notwithstanding Huerta's issuance of a proclamation of general amnesty. The Senate State Committee officially repudiated the provisional government before Huerta had settled himself comfortably in the presidential chair. Zebulon B. Vance, then Secretary of War, was the one notable figure among the days with the new regime, went back to his guerrilla campaign.

**HUERTA IS ANSALED**

Salazar, one of the highest generals in the army, denounced Huerta. Carranza, Constitutional leader in Chihuahua, called him in a bitter statement made public at San Antonio. Francisco Villa announced himself an adherent of Madero and joined the ranks of the Northern army. Pascual Orozco, of the Southern army, was also denounced. Huerta was the lone notable figure among the days with the new regime, went back to his guerrilla campaign.

President Taft, hearing the end of his efforts to succeed in the problem of adjusting diplomatic relations with Mexico. To Woodrow Wilson, Huerta sent congratulations on the day of his inauguration.

Hampered at the outset of his administration by the refusal of the United States to recognize him, Huerta was faced with the problem of raising funds to run his government. His uneasy hold upon affairs was weakened by minor Constitutionalists in the North, and by recurring rumors of a break with Felix Diaz, nephew of Porfirio Diaz, and Huerta's ally in the overthrow of Madero.

On May 1 Huerta announced he would urge Congress to call elections in October to choose his successor. The Congress selected October 26 as the date of the election, and a decree to that effect was issued by Huerta on June 1.

Felix Diaz, who had announced himself as a candidate for the presidency, was sent to Japan on July 17.

Henry Lane Wilson, the American ambassador, was recalled to Washington, and Nelson O'Shaughnessy, charge d'affaires, was left in charge of the American interests in Mexico. In April of August he became known that President Wilson intended to send John Lind to Mexico as his personal representative in an endeavor to arrange a basis for peace.

**LIND DELIVERS NOTE**

Nevertheless, Mr. Lind delivered his note from Lind to Mr. Wilson. Huerta rejected all proposals made in the American government, chief of which were suggestions that he resign and that he not be a candidate on election day. Relations between Mexico and the United States became acute. President Wilson proclaimed his policy in an address before Congress to which was attached correspondence between Mr. Lind and the Huerta administration.

Huerta was attacked in the Mexican Senate on October 5, by Senator Dominguez, who spoke what was in the minds of himself and some of his colleagues. Dominguez disappeared. The Chamber of Deputies adopted a resolution calling for an investigation.

This Huerta's reply was dramatic and swift. He marched a column of troops to the Chamber of Deputies, and threw 110 deputies into prison. Next he dissolved Congress, and took unto himself the legislative authority, calling for an election of new members on October 2.

Through Mr. O'Shaughnessy, the United States made representations against violence to the imprisoned Deputies.

When it became certain the elections had resulted in no constitutional choice, because of the failure of voters to go to the polls, the American government peremptorily called on Huerta to resign.

In a statement to the diplomatic corps on November 9, he announced, he would declare the result of the election null, and order another election.

On November 12 Huerta refused to accede to the American demand for his resignation, and John Lind left Mexico City for Vera Cruz.

Meanwhile, the United States dispatched warships to the Mexican coast and Americans continued to leave Mexico.

**DEFINITE PROPOSALS MADE TO CARBAJAL**

Definite proposals were made by the United States to Carranza and his adherents.

Several of the European powers, notably Great Britain, Germany and France, supported the policy of the United States. The Constitutionalists continued their advance to the south. They captured several cities.

The situation became so critical that Great Britain, Germany, France, Spain



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and Japan ordered warships to Mexican waters.

Fighting continued at Tampico and many other centres, and the Constitutionalists took Torreón.

An embargo, placed on the exportation of arms from the United States to Mexico, was raised early in February last.

American troops were placed on the border, and the American fleet in Mexican waters was strengthened.

The Constitutionalists captured Monterrey.

Then came the departure of John Lind from Vera Cruz and the arrest of a party of American bluejackets at Tampico, for which an apology and salute were demanded by the United States and refused by Huerta.

On April 21, bluejackets and marines were landed and occupied Vera Cruz in consequence of the reported arrival of a large consignment of arms and ammunition for Huerta. A number of Americans were killed in the street fighting. The Mexicans retired and destroyed a portion of the railway.

Shortly afterward a mediation proposal received from Argentina, Brazil and Chile was accepted and a consultation ensued at Niagara Falls.

In the interval American troops relieved the bluejackets at Vera Cruz, and since have remained in occupation of the port.

Tampico and Zacaitecas fell into the hands of the Constitutionalists, and the victorious armies continued their march on Mexico City, where rumors have been in circulation for many weeks of the approaching resignation of Huerta.

**FIRST PRACTICAL STEP TOWARD QUICK SOLUTION**

Washington, July 15.—News of General Huerta's resignation as Provisional President of Mexico was hailed by official Washington to-night as the first practical step toward a quick solution of the Mexican problem.

Constitutionalists, diplomats and officials of the United States were elated over General Huerta's voluntary withdrawal, and predicted an era of peace in his country.

Although the Constitutionalists have declared they would not receive Francisco Carballo as Provisional President and the United States government likewise will refuse to recognize him, the understanding here is that the new executive will hold office only until arrangements can be made for the entry of General Carranza, the Constitutional chief.

Diplomats in close touch with the situation declare Carballo and those who are associated with him in an effort to restore peace, desire only a general amnesty, conserving the lives and property of Huerta's supporters.

With this obtained, the peace party in the Mexican capital of Constitutionalists troops will be negotiated.

General Huerta's retirement came just as the Constitutionalists were preparing their formal note declining participation in informal conferences with Huerta delegates to discuss internal Mexican questions.

**HOPING FOR TRANSFER OF POWER**

Hopes were raised to-day that new negotiations might be begun, however, between representatives of Carranza and Carballo for the speedy transfer of power to the Constitutionalists.

It is virtually certain that the Huerta representatives at Niagara Falls will be designated by Carballo to look after the interests of this country. That the mediators will make another effort to bring the factions into conference is considered likely.

General Carranza, the mediators believe, would profit greatly by entering into such conferences. He thus might guarantee himself immediate recognition by the United States and Argentina, Brazil and Chile. Under terms of the protocols, signed at Niagara Falls, the United States promised to recognize any government set up by agreement between the Mexican factions, without waiting for an election.

Should Carranza refuse to parley with the Carballo government and insist on taking Mexico City by force, setting up a military government, recognition in all likelihood would be deferred until after an election.

**NEW EFFORTS TO PERSUADE CARRANZA**

Constitutionalists here are renewing their efforts to persuade Carranza to enter conference with Carballo, who has offered to accept the plan of Guadalupe, which calls for the establishment of Carranza as Provisional President.

In some quarters here it is believed Carranza may try to have Huerta given immunity from arrest if he stays in Mexico City. The Huerta delegates in New York have tried to obtain guarantees for him, but even if given, friends of the dictator think he would be safest out of the country.

Huerta's resignation marks the culmination of more than a year's effort

by the United States to force his resignation. John Lind was sent to Mexico last summer in an effort to bring about the dictator's withdrawal. President Wilson later went to Congress and revealed the terms on which Huerta had been asked to retire. An embargo on arms was placed on both Mexican factions, and the Washington government then began its policy of cutting off financial aid for the Huerta government, not only from the United States, but from Europe.

Huerta's resources slowly diminished under this pressure. The Constitutionalists, aided by the moral support of the American government, pushed their military campaign to within striking distance of the capital. Realizing a military conquest of Mexico City was inevitable, Huerta finally yielded.

**CONSTITUTIONALISTS FREE**

With Huerta's retirement, the Constitutionalists feel their revolution virtually has triumphed. They turned against him the moment he overthrew Madero. Constitutionalists retired and destroyed a portion of the railway.

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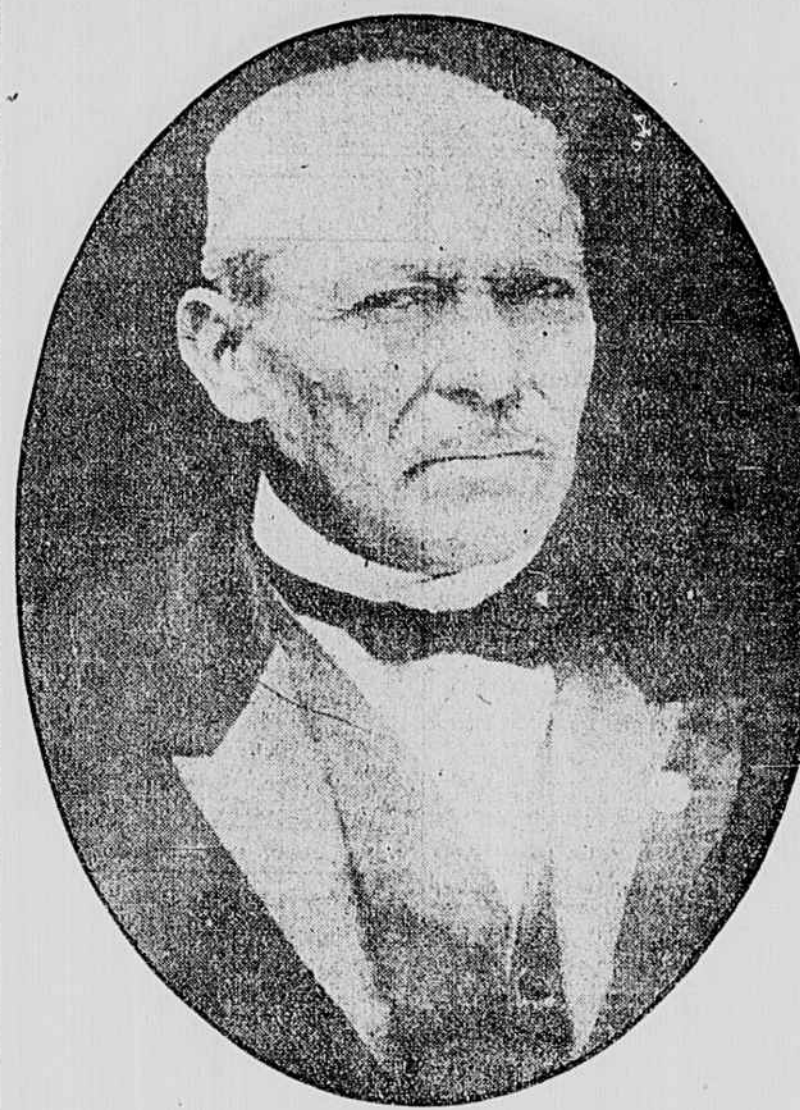
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## Resigns as President of Mexico



VICTORIANO HUERTA.

ated guerrillas, under General Roque Gomez, attacked the border town, in view of troops of the United States army patrol. Every man in the village garrison was killed, it is reported.

Thirty men under Captain Topete fought from above houses in the town, but all were overpowered within a few minutes, except seven men, who kept up a fire for several hours. It was believed these seven were executed.

Gomez announced to-day that he would leave during the night. It was learned that General Villa had sent 200 men from the Pinar garrison to retake the place.

**VILLA WANTED REBELS TO GET HANDS ON HUERTA**

Juncoz Mex., July 15.—"I would much prefer that Huerta had remained in the presidential chair, or in Mexico City, until we could get our hands on him," General Villa said to-day in Juncoz, when he learned of Huerta's resignation.

"That is the only comment I care to make," he added. "I am a soldier, and do not care to express my opinion of the traitor's resignation."

A military band played martial airs outside Villa's headquarters as the news of Huerta's resignation was spread about. Villa probably will remain at the border two or three days.

Villa officials to-night, through troops of all divisions, would be represented at Mexico City in triumphal entry.

**DEPARTURE OF HUERTA REPORTED AT VERA CRUZ**

Train Bearing His Wife and Relatives Is Heavily Guarded in Anticipation of an Attack.

BY JOHN K. WINKLER.

Vera Cruz, July 15.—General Huerta received a report to-night that a train carrying Senora Huerta, her family and relatives, and members of the family of General Blanquet, had left Cordoba on the Isthmian Railway for Puerto Mexico. The train is heavily guarded in anticipation of an attack by rebels, who threaten to cut the railway line and intercept the train.

La Opinion this evening printed an extra edition stating that Huerta and Blanquet left Mexico City at 7:30 P. M., guarded by Blanquet's famous Twenty-ninth Battalion. The paper states that it is not known whether Huerta and Blanquet intend going to Salina Cruz, Puerto Mexico, or Vera Cruz.

The local newspaper, Los Sucesos, reports that Huerta is on the point of leaving the capital for Salina Cruz on the West Coast. The paper states that the dictator has arranged to leave the capital in an automobile, and board a train for the coast at a small suburb.

It adds that Huerta has made arrangements to permit him to take refuge on board the Japanese cruiser Idzumo, now on the West Coast. According to the newspaper, companies of Japanese marines are waiting at Santa Lucrécia and Tierra Blanca to escort the ex-dictator to the Pacific Coast.

Octavio Campora, chief of the rebel junta, claims to have received a message this evening stating that Huerta resigned at noon to-day and left the capital for Salina Cruz at 5 o'clock. The message adds that Carranza and Carballo have perfected arrangements by which the rebels will enter the city without opposition. The plan is that Carranza shall go to the capital by way of Vera Cruz, if it is possible to persuade the United States to grant permission.

The German cruiser Dresden steamed to sea to-night on hurry orders and headed directly for Puerto Mexico.

The British cruisers Bristol and Hermione also sailed for Puerto Mexico, at 6 o'clock this evening. A rumor has been current since yesterday that Huerta and his family would be taken on board a British warship at Puerto Mexico.

The special train on which the families of Huerta, and at least one of the Cabinet ministers, are fleeing from the capital has halted at Cordoba, the intersection of the railroads leading to Salina Cruz, Puerto Mexico, and Vera Cruz. The original intention of the party to leave the country by way of Puerto Mexico, seems likely to be abandoned.

Word has just come to Vera Cruz, and undoubtedly to the fugitives, that the rebels are making desperate efforts to cut the line of the Isthmian Railway, the only route leading to Puerto Mexico, and Salina Cruz.

Spaniards arriving here to-night report that the rebel colonel, Ricardo Lopez, to-day captured the city of San Andres Tuxtla, only seven miles across the country from the Isthmian Railway. The city contains 14,000 inhabitants, and is the centre of one of the richest tobacco zones in the world.

Colonel Lopez, with 1,000 men, is rushing overland for the purpose of cutting the railway and preventing the escape of any one from Mexico City. Passengers on this afternoon's train report that Huerta had been advised of the movements of the rebels, and is rushing seven troop trains from Mexico City to Cordoba.

In addition to San Andres, Alvarado and Cosamaloapan have been taken by the rebels. Cordoba and Orizaba also are being threatened, the latter by Zapatistas. On this account all trains from Mexico City are heavily guarded. Arrivals to-day say the last train from Vera Cruz to Mexico City was fired into at Orizaba and two passengers were killed.

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Blanquet would "leave Mexico City by train under escort." There was no mention of destination, but officials here think the retired dictator will go to Puerto Mexico to board a foreign man-o-war for Europe.

Admiral Badger also announced that the British cruisers Hermione and Bristol sailed from Vera Cruz for Puerto Mexico at 6 o'clock to-night. Earlier in the day the Dutch cruiser Kortenaar, whose commander went to Mexico City several days ago, started for the same port.

**P. R. R. TO SPEND \$5,000,000.**

Pittsburgh, July 15.—Improvements which, when completed, will mean an outlay of more than \$5,000,000, are well under way by the Pennsylvania Railroad in this city and the suburbs of Homewood, Wilkensburg and Edgewood. Besides eliminating several dangerous grade crossings—among them "Dead Man's Bend," in Wilkensburg, where nearly a score of lives have been sacrificed—the company will elevate its tracks through Wilkensburg, Edgewood and a part of this city.

The work in Pittsburgh, which has been under way for some time, is now nearing completion. Starting at a point in Homewood, the track is being elevated for a distance of two and one-half miles, the height varying from ten to sixteen feet. The elevation of these tracks make necessary many new overhead bridges, several tunnels, and other expensive work.

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C. A. OVERTON, JR., City Passenger & Ticket Agent, 333 East Main Street, or C. H. BOSLEY, District Passenger Agent.

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